

On a collection of Batrachians made by Prof. CHARLES SPEGAZZINI at Colonia Resistencia, South Chaco, Argentine Republic. By G. A. BOULENGER.

(Plate II)

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The following is a list of the species of frogs represented in a small collection formed by Prof. C. Spegazzini at Colonia Resistencia and sent by him to the Marquis Doria who has kindly entrusted me with its examination. The characters of the Batrachian fauna of that North-Eastern part of the Argentine Republic is, as could be expected, essentially that of Paraguay and Matto-Grosso, with which Steindachner (S. B. Zool. bot. Ges. Wien, 1864, p. 239), Boettger (Zeitschr. f. Naturw. LVIII. 1885, pp. 213, 436), and Cope (Proc. Amer. Philos. Soc. XXIV. 1887, p. 44) have made us acquainted. Yet, three species, belonging to the genus *Hyla*, appear to be undescribed.

#### Engystomatidae.

1. *Phryniscus nigricans*, WIEGM.

#### Cystignathidae.

2. *Pseudis limellum*, COPE.
3. *Paludicola fuscomaculata*, STDR.
4. *Paludicola biligonigera*, COPE.
5. *Paludicola falcipes*, HENS.

6. *Leptodactylus poecilochilus*, COPE.

7. *Leptodactylus ocellatus*, L.

8. *Leptodactylus caliginosus*, GIR.

A single specimen, agreeing in every respect with the one figured by Steindachner, l. c. pl. XI. fig. 1.

#### Bufoidea.

9. *Bufo marinus*, L.

10. *Bufo granulatus*, SPIX.

Numerous specimens, all with a light vertebral line.

#### Hylidae.

11. *Hyla punctata*, SCHN.

12. *Hyla spegazzinii*, sp. n. (Pl. II. fig. 1).

Tongue suboval, entire, slightly free behind. Vomerine teeth in two angular series, forming together a  $\wedge$ -shaped figure, between the moderately large choanae. Head moderate, as long as broad; snout rounded, as long as the diameter of the orbit; nostril much nearer the end of the snout than the eye; canthus rostralis obtuse, straight; loreal region not very oblique, scarcely concave; interorbital space as broad as the upper eyelid; a frontoparietal fontanelle; tympanum very distinct, three fourths the diameter of the eye. Fingers one fourth webbed; male with a slight projecting rudiment of pollex; toes three fourths webbed; disks half as large as the tympanum; subarticular tubercles well developed; a slight tarsal fold. The tibio-tarsal articulation reaches the tip of the snout. Skin smooth above; a glandular fold from behind the eye above the tympanum; belly and lower surface of thighs granulate. Brown above, with darker marblings, with or without a dark brown vertebral line;

loreal and temporal regions dark brown; supratemporal fold black; flanks with vertical dark bands; limbs with dark cross-bands, which extend to, and are dark brown or black on the hinder side of the thighs; lower surfaces white, throat mottled with brown. Male with a large external gular vocal sac.

From snout to vent 67 millim.

Two specimens, male and female.

Allied to *H. boans*, Daud., which differs in the larger choanæ, the longer snout, the shorter web between the fingers, and the absence of dark bars on the flanks and sides of thighs.

13. **Hyla nasica**, COPE (Pl. II. fig. 4).

14. **Hyla phrynoderma**, sp. n. (Pl. II. fig. 3).

Tongue subcircular, indistinctly nicked and slightly free behind. Vomerine teeth in two short transverse series, close together, between the rather small choanæ. Head moderate, as long as broad; snout rounded, slightly prominent, as long as the diameter of the orbit; nostril much nearer the end of the snout than the eye, the diameter of which is less than its distance from the nostril; no canthus rostralis; loreal region very slightly concave; interorbital space as broad as the upper eyelid; no frontoparietal fontanelle; tympanum very distinct, three fourths the diameter of the eye. Fingers free; no projecting rudiment of pollex; toes nearly entirely webbed; disks two thirds the size of the tympanum; subarticular tubercles well developed; no tarsal fold. The tibio-tarsal articulation reaches the anterior border of the eye or between the latter and the nostril. Upper surfaces covered with numerous small round warts of unequal sizes; a fold above the tympanum; throat, belly, and lower surfaces granulate. Olive-grey above, with dark markings, viz. a large saddle-shaped spot on the sacral region, a triangular spot, with the apex directed backwards, between the eyes, a curved streak behind the eye, and vertical bars on the upper lip; limbs with dark cross-bands; hinder side of thighs marbled with dark brown; lower parts

dirty white, more or less profusely speckled with brown. Male with an external gular vocal sac.

From snout to vent 45 millim.

Five male specimens.

Allied to *H. nasica*, but habit stouter, skin more warty, and tympanum larger.

15. *Hyla nana*, sp. n. (Pl. II. fig. 2).

Tongue subcircular, entire, and slightly free behind. Vomerine teeth in two small transverse groups, close together, between the choanæ. Head moderate, as long as broad; snout rounded, shorter than the diameter of the orbit; nostril nearer the end of the snout than the eye; loreal region slightly concave, nearly vertical; interorbital space broader than the upper eyelid; a frontoparietal fontanelle; tympanum distinct, about one third the diameter of the eye. Fingers with a distinct rudiment of web; toes nearly entirely webbed; no projecting rudiment of pollex; disks nearly as large as the tympanum; subarticular tubercles well developed; no tarsal fold. The tibio-tarsal articulation reaches the eye. Skin smooth, granulate on the belly and under the thighs. Pinkish or pale vinaceous brown above, with two series of purplish dots or two purplish lines along the back; a sharply-defined dark purplish band on each side, from the loreal region to the groin; upper surface of thighs finely powdered with purplish brown; no cross-bands on the limbs; lowers surfaces white. Male with a large external gular sac.

From snout to vent 23 millim.

Six specimens, males and females.

This diminutive species is allied to *H. bipunctata*, Spix, and *H. minuta*, Ptrs., from which it is distinguished by the shorter web between the fingers, the smaller tympanum, the shorter limbs, and the coloration.

16. *Phyllomedusa hypochondrialis*, DAUD.